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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

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DEC 24 1958

## World Summaries

## CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

December 18, 1958

1958-59 COFFEE CROP  
ESTIMATE UP SLIGHTLY

The third (December) estimate of the 1958-59 total coffee crop is now placed at 59.1 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 52.1 million bags. This would be a record total production, with exportable about 15 percent above the 1957-58 crop. Weather has continued favorable in almost all of the major producing countries, and bumper crops are expected in many areas.

North American total production is now estimated at 8.7 million bags with 6.9 million bags an exportable.

The total coffee crop in Costa Rica has been increased to record levels in recent years by greater fertilization, more use of insecticides and increased plantings. Cuba is attempting to increase its coffee production and exports, and indications are that the 1958-59 crop will be up significantly from the 1957-58 level, despite the fact that the major coffee producing area of Cuba is in the Sierra Maestra Mountain region of Oriente Province where rebel forces are most active.

The 1958-59 coffee crop estimates for the Dominican Republic and Haiti are below 1957-58. This is the "off-year" for coffee in these countries; however, the quality is often improved when the crop is small as more care can be taken in handling and processing.

In El Salvador the 1958-59 crop is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1957-58. Guatemala had a record production in 1957-58, and the 1958-59 crop may be almost as large. Observers in Honduras have indicated that the 1958-59 crop matured under very favorable conditions, and greater in production is expected than in 1957-58.

Mexico's 1958-59 coffee crop is about a month late, but the total harvest is expected to be somewhat above 1957-58. Production in the State of Chiapas is expected to be reduced by storm damage, but this decline is expected to be offset by an increase in Veracruz, where weather has been particularly favorable.

The 1958-59 coffee crop in Nicaragua is estimated at the same level as in 1957-58. Increased yields are expected to offset rain damage to the northern area crop. Production of coffee in Panama continues to increase, and total production for 1958-59 is estimated at 50,000 bags, with 10,000 bags exportable.

South America's 1958-59 coffee crop is now estimated at 38.2 million bags, with an exportable production of 34.4 million bags. This compares to a total of 33.4 million bags in 1957-58 with an exportable crop of 28.5 million bags.

## GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1958-59 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1950/51- : 1954/55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	3rd estimate : 1958-59
	: 1,000 : bags 2/	: 1,000 : bags 2/	: 1,000 : bags 2/	: 1,000 : bags 2/	: 1,000 : bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	439	421	600	750	825
Cuba .....	542	906	610	725	850
Dominican Republic .....	455	610	475	650	475
El Salvador .....	1,216	1,250	1,500	1,380	1,500
Guatemala .....	1,129	1,117	1,250	1,350	1,300
Haiti .....	642	735	465	700	600
Honduras .....	212	287	325	350	400
Mexico .....	1,373	1,440	1,600	1,840	1,900
Nicaragua .....	362	405	375	425	425
Other North America 3/.....	470	652	500	425	440
Total North America .....	6,840	7,823	7,700	8,595	8,715
South America:					
Brazil .....	18,964	23,500	18,000	24,000	29,000
Colombia .....	6,330	6,800	6,500	7,800	7,500
Ecuador .....	347	375	535	500	550
Peru .....	146	180	250	275	275
Venezuela .....	729	650	800	750	800
Other South America 4/.....	55	70	55	55	55
Total South America .....	26,571	31,575	26,140	33,380	38,180
Africa:					
Angola .....	990	1,316	1,350	1,265	1,350
Belgian Congo .....	613	885	950	1,115	1,250
Cameroun .....	180	291	300	365	425
Ethiopia .....	613	900	865	800	875
French West Africa .....	1,342	1,975	1,935	1,885	2,000
Kenya .....	223	467	365	375	400
Madagascar .....	634	910	950	950	900
Republic of Guinea 5/.....	-	-	-	-	200
Tanganyika .....	281	343	340	385	385
Togo .....	56	101	110	100	100
Uganda .....	754	1,300	1,375	1,300	1,400
Other Africa 6/.....	201	261	300	310	310
Total Africa .....	5,887	8,749	8,840	8,850	9,595
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	387	566	685	735	700
Indonesia .....	985	1,190	1,550	1,500	1,500
Yemen .....	70	85	90	90	90
Other Asia and Oceania 7/.....	275	360	300	295	315
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,717	2,201	2,625	2,620	2,605
Total world production .....	41,015	50,348	45,305	53,445	59,095

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each.

3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago.

4/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 5/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French

West Africa. 6/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa,

Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia,

New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

## GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1958-59 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1950/51-	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	3rd estimate 1958-59
		1954/55				
North America:		1,000 bags 2/				
Costa Rica .....	378	364	587	685	760	
Cuba .....	49	3/ 317	3/ 208	250	335	
Dominican Republic .....	372	520	300	525	350	
El Salvador .....	1,087	1,105	1,400	1,280	1,400	
Guatemala .....	905	917	1,050	1,150	1,100	
Haiti .....	443	535	290	550	450	
Honduras .....	167	227	240	265	315	
Mexico .....	1,141	1,240	1,315	1,540	1,550	
Nicaragua .....	313	350	340	380	380	
Other North America 4/.....	72	204	100	280	295	
Total North America .....	4,927	5,779	5,830	6,905	6,935	
South America:						
Brazil .....	14,730	21,300	11,700	20,350	26,500	
Colombia .....	5,632	6,100	5,750	7,000	6,700	
Ecuador .....	308	326	495	450	500	
Peru .....	68	130	140	185	185	
Venezuela .....	488	375	500	450	500	
Other South America 5/.....	52	55	40	40	40	
Total South America .....	21,278	28,286	18,625	28,475	34,425	
Africa:						
Angola .....	1,019	1,306	1,340	1,255	1,340	
Belgian Congo .....	595	852	915	1,080	1,215	
Cameroun .....	182	291	290	355	415	
Ethiopia .....	544	833	765	700	775	
French West Africa .....	1,257	1,890	1,850	1,800	1,920	
Kenya .....	214	457	340	350	375	
Madagascar .....	569	884	850	825	775	
Republic of Guinea 6/ .....	-	-	-	-	200	
Tanganyika .....	274	333	330	375	375	
Togo .....	57	101	110	100	100	
Uganda .....	744	1,187	1,305	1,240	1,330	
Other Africa 7/.....	201	261	300	310	310	
Total Africa .....	5,656	8,395	8,395	8,390	9,130	
Asia and Oceania:						
India .....	93	3/ 137	3/ 252	195	150	
Indonesia .....	504	875	1,350	1,300	1,300	
Yemen .....	60	70	75	80	80	
Other Asia and Oceania 8/.....	71	75	60	60	60	
Total Asia and Oceania .....	728	1,157	1,737	1,635	1,590	
World exportable production .....	32,589	43,617	34,587	45,405	52,080	

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each.

3/ Export quotas. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago.

5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 7/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 8/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publication of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Brazil is expected to have a 1958-59 exportable coffee crop of 26.5 million bags. Weather was favorable for harvest, and the only obstacle to production was scattered insect damage. The crop is moving to market rather slowly this year, especially in the State of Parana.

Colombia's coffee production for 1958-59 is currently estimated at 7.5 million bags, with an exportable production of 6.7 million bags. Higher yields from increased fertilization are expected to largely offset drought damage in some of the producing areas. The total 1957-58 crop is now placed at 7.8 million bags, with an exportable crop of 7.0 million bags. Slight 1958-59 increases are still expected for both Ecuador and Venezuela.

The 1958-59 coffee crop in Africa is now estimated at 9.6 million bags, with an exportable supply of 9.1 million bags, compared with 8.8 and 8.4 million bags for 1957-58.

Some production increases are expected this year for Angola, Belgian Congo, Cameroun, and Ethiopia. If the crops are as expected in the Belgian Congo and Cameroun a record would be established for each country. Practically all of the increase expected for the Belgian Congo will be of the robusta type. Total coffee production for French West Africa during 1958-59 is estimated at 2.0 million bags and the coffee crop in the Republic of Guinea--reported for the first time--is estimated at 200,000 bags. Dry weather in the Ivory Coast apparently has not hurt the crop as much as had been expected.

A slight increase in production is expected in Kenya in 1958-59, while Tanganyika's output is reported to be about the same as in 1957-58. Total production of coffee in Uganda is estimated to be 1.4 million bags. Drought damage to the 1957-58 crop was not as extensive as previously thought, and the total production is now put at 1.3 million bags.

Total 1958-59 coffee production for Asia and Oceania is estimated to be about the same as last year. Increased native production in Indonesia is expected to offset decreases in estate production. The Philippine Republic is expected to continue to increase its production this year, and may attain self-sufficiency in a few years.

#### WORLD COTTON TRADE TO DECLINE FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR

World trade in cotton in the 1958-59 season is expected to total about 13.0 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), down more than 1.0 million bales from 1957-58, and 3.0 million bales below the postwar high of 16.0 million bales in 1956-57. The expected drop in world trade this season reflects lower consumption in foreign importing countries, large inventories of textile goods, and increased world supplies of cotton in 1958-59 and possibly again next season.

## Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1951-57

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							1957 1/
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>								
Mexico.....	972	992	951	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	
United States.....	5,711	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	
Others.....	35	135	174	177	423	294	331	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>4,308</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>7,707</b>	
<b>ASIA:</b>								
India.....	123	292	103	207	552	252	227	
Iran.....	35	117	164	204	177	180	200	
Iraq.....	19	8	3	11	19	13	29	
Pakistan.....	903	1,273	893	634	723	506	383	
Syria.....	169	182	183	330	366	374	418	
Turkey.....	261	433	377	233	142	224	134	
Others 2/.....	112	138	168	156	234	137	118	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,509</b>	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>								
Argentina.....	5	271	157	103	2	51	5	
Brazil.....	347	145	1,400	1,036	810	380	215	
Paraguay.....	49	43	57	45	40	35	33	
Peru.....	307	398	361	330	487	390	402	
Others.....	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>655</b>	
<b>AFRICA:</b>								
Angola.....	20	31	23	31	31	30	29	
Belgian Congo.....	187	212	199	177	209	207	150	
British East Africa 3/....	340	445	350	384	414	381	430	
Egypt.....	908	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	
French Equatorial Africa..	108	170	98	158	160	207	179	
French West Africa.....	15	13	4	24	30	40	39	
Mozambique.....	140	148	180	144	130	94	150	
Nigeria.....	45	99	137	140	159	114	167	
Sudan.....	398	267	413	298	559	333	391	
Others.....	30	54	24	32	23	20	26	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,817</b>	
Other countries 4/.....	921	926	1,229	1,618	1,580	1,598	1,524	
<b>World total.....</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>13,051</b>	<b>12,391</b>	<b>13,050</b>	<b>16,011</b>	<b>14,212</b>	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Mostly Burma.

3/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

4/ Mostly U.S.S.R.

U. S. exports may do well to reach 4.0 million running bales this season. This would be about 30 percent below 1957-58 exports of 5.7 million running bales. Thus, the U. S. share of world trade in cotton may fall to around 30 percent in 1958-59, compared with 42 percent in 1957-58, as foreign non-Communist producing countries, under pressure of substantially larger exportable surpluses, are moving more cotton into world trade.

The demand for cotton in foreign importing countries is smaller in 1958-59 than in the past 2 seasons, even though prices are lower than a year ago. Cutbacks in consumption and imports and some drawdown in stocks this season are expected in such major importing countries as Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, and others. However, recent reports indicate some strengthening in consumer demand may be expected in the second half of the season.

Foreign non-Communist exporting countries in the aggregate are expected to export about 7.5 million bales in 1958-59, or around 0.7 million bales above a year earlier. This increase reflects larger supplies available for export in these countries as a result of a 0.6 million-bale increase in beginning stocks, and a 1.0 million-bale increase in production, a substantial portion of which is extra-long staple cotton. However, exportable surpluses abroad will increase again this season, mostly in Egypt, Sudan, Pakistan, and India. Most of the increase probably will be in extra-long staple cotton.

Net exports from Non-Communist to Communist countries are expected to total about 1.3 million bales, the same as last season, and 0.6 million bales above 1955-56 and 1956-57. As in 1957-58, Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Pakistan, and several other countries probably will sell or barter substantial quantities of cotton to the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Eastern European countries.

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(A recently published Foreign Agriculture Circular containing more detailed information, including 29 tables, on world cotton trade is available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

#### WORLD COTTON STOCKS TO INCREASE IN 1958-59

World cotton stocks on August 1, 1958, estimated at 21.5 million bales,<sup>1/</sup> were 1.6 million bales below a year earlier. However, world stocks are expected to increase to about 22.0 million bales by July 31, 1959, reflecting an expected excess of world production over world consumption during 1958-59. This will reverse the situation during 1956-57 and 1957-58, when relatively high consumption exceeded production by 1.3 and 1.7 million bales, respectively, and resulted in equivalent declines in the world surplus.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,  
July 31, 1958, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1956	1957	1958
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Surplus countries:				
United States <u>2/</u> .....	13,033	14,529	11,323	8,745
Mexico.....	150	100	105	313
El Salvador.....	<u>3/</u> 2	35	65	95
Nicaragua.....	<u>3/</u> 1	23	62	90
Iran.....	40	32	47	30
Pakistan.....	--	225	215	300
Syria.....	<u>3/</u> 5	7	14	37
Turkey.....	70	180	150	95
Argentina.....	243	520	400	635
Brazil.....	661	650	550	560
Peru.....	200	255	270	290
Belgian Congo.....	150	115	105	115
British East Africa.....	75	47	92	100
Egypt.....	325	285	435	595
French Equatorial Africa....	15	100	46	50
Sudan.....	107	200	479	309
Others <u>4/</u> .....	1,058	1,063	1,483	1,589
Total surplus countries...:	16,135	18,366	15,841	13,948
Deficit countries:				
Canada.....	56	53	78	79
Belgium.....	150	102	145	130
France.....	700	365	560	340
Germany, West.....	<u>3/</u> 300	245	400	400
Italy.....	250	160	275	260
Netherlands.....	80	78	116	103
Portugal.....	<u>3/</u> 25	36	55	54
Spain.....	50	145	130	90
Sweden.....	60	88	101	110
Switzerland.....	100	79	128	122
United Kingdom.....	1,045	433	600	550
Yugoslavia.....	<u>3/</u> 20	75	64	79
Hong Kong.....	<u>3/</u> 5	50	65	55
India.....	<u>5/</u> 2,165	1,780	1,575	1,900
Japan.....	556	490	585	515
Korea.....	43	23	42	25
Colombia.....	5	51	47	38
Australia.....	20	17	27	21
Others <u>6/</u> .....	1,435	1,701	1,732	2,004
Total deficit countries...:	7,065	5,971	6,725	6,875
Afloat.....	550	400	600	700
World total.....	23,750	24,737	23,166	21,523

1/ Southern Hemisphere estimates include unginned cotton.

2/ Running bales. 3/ Estimates based on production, consumption, and trade data. 4/ Mostly U.S.S.R., Mozambique, and Greece. 5/ Includes Pakistan stocks. 6/ Mostly China and Eastern Europe.

U. S. stocks on July 31, 1958, totaled 8.7 million bales, 2.6 million below a year ago, and 5.8 million below the record high two years earlier. These reductions resulted primarily from the relatively high level of exports in the past two seasons, and lower production brought about by acreage controls and the Soil Bank Program. Stocks in the U. S. are expected to remain about unchanged this season based on latest estimates of supply and disappearance.

Most of the increase in world stocks this season, is likely to occur in foreign exporting countries because of an increase in total foreign production of more than a million bales over last season and lower offtake by importing countries. Pressure of larger foreign supplies upon a market not yet recovered from a textile recession is being reflected in price declines to extremely low levels, especially for extra-long staples. Most of the stock increase will be in extra-long staple cotton in Egypt, Sudan, and Peru.

Foreign non-Communist importing countries, faced with large inventories of textiles, weaker consumer demand, and larger supplies of cotton this season and possibly next, are likely to reduce their cotton stocks this season. The estimated total of 5.8 million bales (including cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports) in these countries on July 31, 1958, represented about 36 percent of 1957-58 consumption of 15.9 million bales. Stocks in Communist countries may increase again in 1958-59, in line with the upward trend in production and consumption.

1/ Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. cotton is in running bales.

(A Foreign Agricultural Circular containing more information on world cotton stocks is available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.)

#### RECORD 1958 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP CONFIRMED

World breadgrain production in 1958 is at an unprecedented level, according to revised estimates by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Production of wheat and rye combined is now placed at 302 million short tons, exceeding the previous record in 1956 by 10 percent. The current estimate is well above the preliminary forecast, mainly because of increases for the Soviet Union. Very large crops are indicated for that area despite unfavorable weather at harvest time in eastern regions.

The large Soviet crop appears likely to offer greater competition for wheat markets than heretofore. A crop of the size estimated would exceed normal domestic consumption. Part, however, may be stockpiled. North America, with its record supplies, will be competing for markets as will Australia and Argentina. The wheat crop now being harvested in those Southern Hemisphere countries is larger than in 1957. This is especially true of Australia where the current production is expected to be more than double the small 1957 outturn.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/  
average 1956-54, annual 1956-58 2/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 2/			Production		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:									
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	20.890	20.6	25.2	17.6	537,632
Mexico	26,120	22,781	21,031	20,977	13.2	19.7	21.4	23.2	21,788
United States	1,647	2,315	2,365	1,977	53,650	17.3	20.2	21.7	45,655
Estimated total 5/	63,361	49,784	43,664	39,620	18.1	21.7	20.4	24.3	947,102,149,498
Europe:									
Austria	573	620	636	650	29.5	23.8	33.2	30.3	16,920
Belgium	421	464	514	547	48.2	47.2	53.7	53.1	20,278
Denmark	195	164	158	180	54.5	59.6	63.5	57.2	10,630
Finland	377	328	280	313	23.2	22.3	23.2	25.7	8,739
France	10,916	7,000	11,534	11,389	28.9	32.1	35.3	30.7	315,244
Germany, West	2,728	2,830	3,000	3,200	40.4	45.1	46.9	42.2	110,228
Greece	2,400	2,622	2,709	2,735	16.7	17.4	23.4	23.8	40,042
Ireland	362	340	397	409	26.0	46.8	47.2	31.1	13,036
Italy	12,085	12,350	12,375	12,300	23.8	25.8	25.1	29.3	288,080
Luxembourg	45	38	—	—	30.7	30.0	—	—	1,382
Netherlands	209	212	245	275	54.4	53.5	58.9	55.0	11,376
Norway	56	51	35	21	30.0	40.2	31.4	32.1	1,682
Portugal	1,785	1,942	2,011	2,005	13.2	10.6	14.6	13.7	23,526
Spain	10,470	10,638	10,823	10,872	14.8	14.6	16.6	14.9	155,000
Sweden	896	980	823	698	33.1	35.7	31.7	32.3	29,640
Switzerland	219	195	238	261	41.5	36.1	44.0	44.3	9,080
United Kingdom	2,263	2,293	2,113	2,205	41.8	46.3	47.4	45.4	94,646
Estimated total West Europe 5/	46,010	43,080	47,940	48,110	25.0	26.3	28.6	27.6	1,150,000:1,132,000:1,369,000:1,330,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,398	3,370	—	18.6	16.8	21.5	—	66,000
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,785	1,833	—	28.5	31.4	—	—	52,500
Germany, East	1,120	940	1,038	—	24.0	38.2	37.6	—	38,100
Hungary	3,400	3,420	3,080	2,943	21.3	19.8	23.2	19.0	72,500
Poland	3,730	3,620	3,568	3,558	19.0	21.5	23.8	23.6	70,800
Rumania	6,710	7,150	7,340	—	16.2	12.6	18.5	—	108,750
Yugoslavia	—	4,003	4,868	4,917	—	16.2	23.4	17.9	80,000
Estimated total East Europe 5/	25,420	24,500	25,300	25,240	19.3	18.5	22.8	19.8	490,000
Estimated total Europe 2/	71,430	67,580	73,240	73,350	23.0	23.5	26.6	24.9	1,640,000:1,585,000:1,945,000:1,830,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	153,000	170,000	163,000	11.1	13.1	10.6	14.1	1,240,000:2,000,000:1,800,000:2,300,000

Asia:														
Iran .....														
Iraq .....														
Israel .....														
Jordan .....														
Lebanon .....														
Syria .....														
Turkey .....														
China .....														
India .....														
Pakistan .....														
Japan .....														
Korea, South .....														
Estimated total 5/ .....														
	127,790:	147,060:	146,630:	142,600:	13.8:	12.6:	13.1:	13.8:	1,765,000:	1,860,000:	1,915,000:	1,970,000		
Africa:														
Algeria .....														
Egypt .....														
Morocco 7/ .....														
Tunisia .....														
Union of South Africa 8/ .....														
Estimated total 5/ .....														
	16,480:	17,400:	17,680:	17,900:	11.2:	12.4:	10.5:	10.9:	185,000:	215,000:	185,000:	195,000		
South America:														
Argentina .....														
Brazil .....														
Chile .....														
Peru .....														
Uruguay .....														
Estimated total 5/ .....														
	17,910:	20,630:	18,670:	19,880:	17.3:	17.8:	17.4:	16.9:	310,000:	368,000:	325,000:	335,000		
Oceania:														
Australia .....														
New Zealand .....														
Total Oceania .....														
Estimated world total 5/ .....														
	47,140:	488,610:	500,940:	504,360:	15.6:	15.9:	15.3:	17.3:	6,980,000:	7,790,000:	7,640,000:	8,710,000		

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1958 and end early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 8/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 2/		Production	
	Average	1956	Average	1956	Average	1956
North America:	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada	1,176	547	551	521	16.7	15.5
United States	1,619	1,623	1,671	1,863	12.8	13.0
Total ...	2,795	2,170	2,222	2,384	14.5	13.7
Europe:						
Austria	601	528	520	509	27.5	32.4
Belgium	205	169	162	170	43.1	45.7
Denmark	323	269	290	292	38.2	42.6
Finland	276	219	211	189	24.3	22.2
France	1,104	917	900	864	18.4	20.2
Germany, West	3,454	3,664	3,620	3,688	38.0	40.1
Greece	156	132	113	109	13.7	14.3
Italy	238	180	175	—	21.7	23.3
Luxembourg	14	11	—	—	31.4	32.7
Netherlands	428	422	389	357	43.6	45.9
Norway	2	2	1	1	30.0	50.0
Portugal	652	628	629	606	11.1	10.7
Spain	1,526	1,500	1,408	1,421	12.7	13.4
Sweden	312	303	283	228	33.0	34.8
Switzerland	28	32	39	31	40.7	42.8
United Kingdom	59	26	26	24	35.1	38.5
Estimated total West Europe 2/:	9,390	9,000	8,780	8,690	28.0	30.3
Bulgaria	530	355	357	—	16.0	13.2
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,310	1,282	—	26.5	31.7
Hungary, East	3,110	2,740	2,713	—	26.8	27.9
Hungary	1,275	1,100	1,040	934	19.4	17.7
Poland	12,345	12,265	12,511	12,355	19.0	21.2
Rumania	500	425	385	—	16.6	12.6
Yugoslavia	—	620	633	613	—	13.1
Estimated total East Europe 2/:	19,970	18,830	18,930	18,630	20.5	22.1
Estimated total Europe 2/.....	29,360	27,830	27,710	27,320	22.9	24.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 2/ .....	54,000	45,500	45,000	44,000	12.8	13.7
Asia:						
Turkey	1,410	1,586	1,619	—	16.1	14.0
South America:	2,222	3,013	2,186	—	11.7	11.5
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa:	176	—	—	—	4.8	—
Union of South Africa .....	90,230	80,520	79,160	77,820	16.1	17.4
Estimated world total 2/ .....	90,230	80,520	79,160	77,820	16.1	17.9

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1958 and end early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 2/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 2/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 2/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 2/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8.7 billion bushels, 900 million bushels above the previous record in 1956. New highs were reached in North America and Asia, but the greatest increase was in the Soviet Union. Record yields in the United States accounted for North America's large harvest, since Canada's crop was well below average. Asia's high total is mainly attributed to a record crop in Mainland China.

The current estimate of world rye production in 1958 is 1.47 billion bushels, the largest outturn of any recent year, though somewhat below the level of the prewar period. Rye acreage has been decreasing and is now sharply less than 10 years ago.

Wheat production in North America is at the new high of 1,865 million bushels mainly because of record yields in the United States. U. S. acreage, though above a year ago is well below average. Harvested acreage of 53.6 million acres is 15 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Yields averaged 27.0 bushels per acre compared with 21.7 bushels in 1957 and the 1950-54 average of 17.3 bushels. U. S. production of 1,449 million bushels (November estimate) surpasses the 1947 record by 90 million bushels.

The situation in Canada, in contrast, was one of considerably below-average yields and smaller acreage. The harvest of 369 million was about the same as in 1957 and about a third below the 1950-54 average. The third largest wheat producer of the area, Mexico, had a large crop. Though less than the record harvest last year this is more than double the average for 1950-54.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,830 million bushels, 115 million bushels less than the record crop there last year. It is still well above average, however. The total for Western Europe is placed at 1,330 million bushels, sharply above the average of 1,150 million and only moderately below the 1,369-million-bushel record in 1957. France accounts for most of the reduction, with the 1958 crop officially estimated at 350 million bushels compared with last year's record of 407 million. Spain's crop is also down; 162 million bushels compared with 180 million a year ago. Those reductions are partly offset by a substantial gain in Italy's production.

Production of wheat in Eastern Europe is estimated at 500 million bushels, well below the large 1957 harvest but slightly above the 1950-54 average. The greatest reduction is reported for Yugoslavia, where a crop of 88 million bushels is almost a fourth less than the record crop last year. Substantial reductions are also reported for Hungary and Rumania.

Rye production in Europe is estimated at 700 million bushels. Roughly 60 percent of that total is in Eastern Europe where rye production has always been of more importance than in Western Europe. Conditions were favorable in Poland, the largest producer of Europe and the reported crop of 282 million bushels is sharply above average.

December 18, 1958

The Soviet Union set a new high for wheat production in 1958. An exceptional growing season, after a late start, brought yields well above average. Official estimates of the harvest are not released but available information points to a record crop, possibly around 2.3 billion bushels. A crop of that magnitude was possible because of the good to excellent growing conditions throughout the area. Absence of drought in the large subhumid zone, where some degree of drought is usual, was a favorable circumstance as was also a very low percentage of winterkill. Bad weather at harvest time in the east threatened losses but, apparently, the adoption of the American practice of two-stage harvesting or windrowing and drying before combining reduced losses. Probably the greatest loss was to quality of the grain.

Rye production in the Soviet Union is unofficially estimated at roughly 675 million bushels. Rye acreage has apparently been reduced in recent years; some shift from rye to other grain acreage is believed to have taken place. Yields this year appear to be large for both wheat and rye.

Wheat production is at a new high in Asia because of a record production reported for Mainland China. Most other Asiatic countries report smaller crops than last year. The present estimated total of 1,970 million bushels is 12 percent above the 1950-54 average. Rye is of no importance except in Turkey, where the current crop is below average.

Africa's wheat crop is estimated at 195 million bushels, 10 million above the 1957 production. A substantial increase in Morocco's crop more than offset reductions in most other countries. Rye is of minor significance in the area.

South America is expected to have an above average wheat harvest mainly because of the favorable conditions in Argentina. The harvest now under way in that country is forecast at 225 million bushels compared with 214 million last year and the 1950-54 average of 216 million. The Argentine rye crop is also expected to be up. Unofficial estimates place it about 30 million bushels, as compared with 25 million last year.

Australia's wheat crop is forecast at 210 million bushels compared with 98 million in 1957. Conditions have been unusually good this season and record yields are reported for some areas. Rye is of little importance.

#### WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION SMALLER IN 1958

World tobacco production dropped 4 percent in 1958, registering a decrease for the second consecutive year. Production in 1958 was 8,269 million pounds, down 354 million pounds from the 8,623 million pounds produced in 1957.

An increase of 103 million pounds in the total U.S. production, resulting from larger yields per acre, did not offset drops in other areas of the world. There were major decreases in Argentina, Colombia, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, India, Indonesia, Algeria, Nigeria, Japan, Rumania, and Pakistan. In addition to the increase in the U. S. crop, other increases were registered, the more important being for Canada, Mexico, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa, Italy, South Korea, and the Philippines.

North America: Production in North America was 2,229 million pounds compared with 2,106 million in 1957. The total production in the United States (November estimate) was 1,764 million pounds compared with 1,661 million in 1957. Total production in Canada was estimated at 175 million pounds--about 10 million pounds above the 1957 crop. The U. S. flue-cured production was 105 million pounds above 1957 and Canada's flue-cured crop was 10 million pounds above 1957.

Europe: The total production in Western Europe was 586 million pounds, or 78 million pounds below 1957. Eastern Europe's production was 975 million pounds, down 132 million pounds from a year earlier. The major decreases in Europe were in France, Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

Asia: The total tobacco production for Asia for 1958 is estimated at 3,631 million pounds, down 210 million from the 3,841 million pounds produced in 1957. The greatest decreases were in India, Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, and Mainland China. Increases were indicated for Syria, South Korea, and the Philippines.

South America: The total production for South America for 1958 is estimated at 473 million pounds compared with 542 million in 1957. Greatest decreases were in Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela. The only increase was in Chile, where production was up 2 million pounds.

Africa: The 1958 production in Africa is estimated at 359 million pounds compared with 350 million in 1957. The major increases were in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, up 13.5 million pounds, and the Union of South Africa. There were decreases in Algeria, Nigeria, and Madagascar.

Continent and Country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54		1956	1957 2/	Average 1950-54		1956	1957 2/	Average 1950-54		1956	1957 2/
	Acreage	acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	109	128	136	136	1,353	1,274	1,205	1,293	147,532	161,940	164,865	174,975
Mexico.....	88	73	90	90	902	820	879	79,781	73,634	66,138	73,634	80,909
United States.....	1,690	1,364	1,122	1,088	1,292	1,596	1,479	1,621	2,184,036	2,175,556	1,660,553	1,764,197
Puerto Rico.....	36	35	29	29	861	857	827	897	31,200	30,000	24,000	26,000
Costa Rica.....	3	3	6	6	743	893	541	534	2,293	2,500	3,246	3,205
El Salvador.....	3	3	3	4	470	530	720	688	1,283	1,586	1,964	2,200
Guatemala.....	7	7	7	7	608	486	506	429	4,233	3,100	3,250	3,100
Honduras.....	14	9	12	13	507	670	669	712	7,150	5,820	7,917	8,560
Nicaragua.....	2	3	3	3	906	808	661	667	1,245	2,426	1,984	2,000
Panama.....	2	1	1	1	585	700	700	896	712	712	701	700
Cuba.....	143	148	149	149	562	712	775	782	81,755	102,050	115,404	116,384
Dominican Republic.....	47	50	55	60	867	838	831	735	41,124	41,897	45,683	44,092
Haiti.....	4	3/	3/	2	821	3/	3/	3/	3,080	1,500	1,500	1,500
Jamaica.....	2	2	3	2	753	700	411	688	1,158	750	1,234	1,100
Total North America.....	2,152	1,821	1,615	1,590	—	—	—	—	2,586,786	2,595,975	2,105,935	2,228,922
South America:												
Argentina.....	90	92	112	93	842	929	835	654	75,949	85,479	93,475	60,847
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil.....	397	459	470	485	676	689	673	636	268,919	316,424	316,424	308,644
Chile.....	8	7	7	8	1,736	1,910	1,768	1,721	13,697	13,226	11,388	13,346
Colombia.....	50	51	54	55	986	1,498	1,535	1,082	49,559	80,909	82,893	59,524
Paraguay.....	18	14	13	13	952	867	867	962	16,944	12,125	13,227	12,500
Peru.....	8	7	7	7	935	1,122	1,125	1,100	7,560	8,417	8,155	8,000
Uruguay.....	1	1	2	2	1,012	1,360	630	630	665	1,058	900	900
Venezuela.....	13	9	7	6	913	1,190	1,890	1,302	11,502	10,238	12,963	7,441
Total South America.....	588	643	675	672	—	—	—	—	447,105	529,976	541,527	473,302
Europe:												
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,517	1,514	1,906	1,656	1,583	1,161	1,649	1,764
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5	3	3	3	2,078	2,059	2,463	2,463	10,052	5,470	6,559	7,934
France.....	71	68	66	66	1,684	1,733	2,060	1,691	119,009	123,369	140,695	111,332
Germany, West.....	26	26	21	21	2,230	1,912	2,238	2,150	57,227	48,337	47,197	44,092
Greece.....	232	291	301	281	554	621	779	633	128,308	180,887	234,589	178,055
Italy.....	131	121	126	135	1,221	1,202	1,355	1,346	160,146	157,490	171,121	181,835
Spain.....	43	49	49	48	1,343	1,139	1,138	1,125	57,713	55,820	55,777	55,200
Sweden.....	1	2/	2/	2	1,610	2,125	2,325	2,125	673	833	930	850
Switzerland.....	3	3	3	3	1,760	1,520	1,865	4,471	4,378	5,523	5,071	—
Total West Europe.....	513	565	572	558	—	—	—	—	539,182	578,345	664,040	586,133
Albania.....	5	5	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	—
Bulgaria.....	230	222	—	—	522	522	—	—	120,150	117,000	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	22	24	—	—	933	919	—	—	20,282	22,760	—	—
Germany, East.....	17	10	—	—	972	680	—	—	1,5,520	6,800	—	—
Hungary.....	55	54	—	—	848	1,150	—	—	46,477	62,046	—	—
Poland.....	54	82	77	81	1,254	955	1,489	1,101	67,500	78,375	114,639	89,148
Rumania.....	81	86	99	87	520	666	800	678	42,196	57,320	79,200	59,979
Yugoslavia.....	84	102	139	131	612	1,002	657	51,707	67,703	139,595	500,000	85,979
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	528	463	520	913	1,019	962	962	482,000	471,896	888,900	771,106,559	771,127
Eastern Europe including U.S.S.R. ....	1,076	1,048	77	1,156	77	1,146	—	—	851,832	888,900	1,391,014	1,467,245
Total Europe.....	1,589	1,613	1,728	1,704	—	—	—	—	1,391,014	1,770,599	1,561,260	—

Africa:			
Algeria.....	612	413	22,266
Libya.....	2	1,837	3,000
Morocco.....	2	1,300	5,979
Tunisia.....	4	1,099	4,673
Angola.....	3	4	3,500
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	7	908	3,244
Cameroons.....	9	86/	3,016
French Equatorial Africa.....	10	10	2,643
Kenya.....	1	1	2,469
Mauritius.....	1	1	1,015
Madagascar.....	17	19	3,086
Mozambique.....	8	504	4,604
Nigeria.....	61	61	549
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	311	323	517
Tanganyika.....	14	15	4,182
Uganda.....	9	12	1,182
Union of South Africa.....	82	83	1,182
Total Africa.....	564	580	636
Asia:			
Cyprus.....	4	4	48,068
Iran.....	53	55	1,365
Iraq.....	18	19	1,350
Israel.....	7	8	875
Jordan.....	9	9	461
Lebanon.....	8	10	440
Syria.....	16	17	62/
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	432	428	515
China, Mainland.....	1,790	1,840	515
Burma.....	129	138	515
Ceylon.....	14	15	510
China, Taiwan.....	15	20	1,363
India.....	1,013	1,029	926
Indonesia.....	407	414	421
Japan.....	189	179	1,773
Korea, South.....	45	49	1,086
Pakistan.....	180	239	195
Philippines.....	109	136	209
Thailand.....	96	138	144
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....	32	43	43
Total Asia.....	3,811	4,719	4,859

Oceania:									
Australia.....	7 :	11 :	12 :	14 :	849 :	592 :	793 :	850 :	6,011 :
New Zealand.....	4 :	3 :	3 :	3 :	1,280 :	1,577 :	1,422 :	1,424 :	4,652 :
Total Oceania.....	11 :	14 :	15 :	17 :	-- :	-- :	-- :	-- :	10,663 :
Total for all countries shown.....	8,715 :	9,390 :	9,528 :	9,408 :	-- :	-- :	-- :	-- :	7,811,216 :

Oceania: Production in Oceania was 16.2 million pounds compared with 14.1 million in 1957, the increase mainly due to a 2 million pound increase in Australia's crop.

TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kind of tobacco, harvested in calendar year 1958, with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1950-54			
	1,000 pounds			
Flue-cured.....	2,541,616	3,071,336	2,711,763	2,860,371
Burley.....	674,351	602,428	599,320	603,187
Other light air-cured.....	102,670	94,636	94,906	100,096
Oriental and semi-oriental.....	813,278	999,068	1,232,627	1,057,580
Light sun-cured.....	739,809	823,606	807,891	764,082
Dark air-cured.....	1,998,404	2,005,117	2,076,852	1,890,505
Dark sun-cured.....	770,020	918,146	940,402	842,953
Fire-cured.....	142,581	150,319	141,287	133,636
Total.....	3/ 7,811,216	4/ 8,677,728	5/ 8,623,873	6/ 8,269,110

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes 1,466 thousand pounds for Libya, 4,806 thousand pounds for Israel, 16,520 thousand pounds for East Germany, 1,091 thousand pounds for French Equatorial Africa, and 4,604 thousand pounds for Belgian Congo which are not identified by kinds.

4/ Includes 3,172 thousand pounds for Libya, 3,100 thousand pounds for Israel, 6,800 thousand pounds for East Germany which are not identified by kinds.

5/ Includes 3,000 thousand pounds for Libya, 3,700 thousand pounds for Israel, and 12,125 thousand pounds for East Germany which are not identified by kinds.

6/ Includes 3,000 thousand pounds for Libya, 3,700 thousand pounds for Israel and 10,000 thousand pounds for East Germany which are not identified by kinds.

#### WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION DOWN

World 1958 potato production is estimated at 3,374.8 million cwt., 150 million cwt. or 4 percent below 1957. The decline is accounted for chiefly by a 5-percent drop in European production. Canada also reports a smaller crop. Other important producer countries are at about the same level as last year, or slightly above.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1950-54,  
annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	ACREAGE				PRODUCTION			
	Average: 1956 1950-54		1957 1958 2/ 1950-54		Average: 1956 1950-54		1957 1958 2/ 1950-54	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
North America:								
Canada.....	344	312	312	311	39.1	42.3	44.1	39.4
Cuba.....	25	20	20	20	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Mexico.....	76	91	91	91	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
United States.....	1,473	1,386	1,383	1,452	220.4	243.7	239.5	260.6
Total.....	1,918	1,809	1,806	1,874	264.7	292.3	289.8	306.6
Europe:								
Austria.....	445	447	446	439	60.8	71.2	88.9	73.7
Belgium-Luxembourg..	237	228	219	3/ 195	51.6	47.5	48.0	3/ 46.0
Denmark.....	259	236	216	205	44.1	47.2	39.3	34.8
Finland.....	226	240	234	213	29.0	37.3	27.7	30.5
France.....	2,661	2,617	2,446	2,454	317.2	400.6	329.3	293.3
Germany, Wn. ....	2,865	2,803	2,766	2,607	564.6	589.9	579.6	499.6
Greece.....	94	96	99	98	9.3	9.8	10.4	9.7
Ireland.....	314	283	264	261	59.4	58.4	51.9	44.8
Italy.....	964	956	955	954	62.8	75.3	69.6	79.8
Netherlands.....	381	355	355	355	89.7	70.9	82.5	81.4
Norway.....	141	144	136	131	25.1	30.7	22.3	26.3
Portugal.....	221	220	222	191	25.1	24.3	26.4	23.2
Spain.....	878	900	914	927	78.5	95.0	97.0	99.0
Sweden.....	320	311	295	281	37.5	45.8	33.0	31.8
Switzerland.....	140	146	140	140	26.3	34.6	33.1	35.0
United Kingdom.....	1,041	921	811	823	184.7	168.7	127.8	124.6
Total.....	11,187	10,903	10,518	10,274	1,665.7	1,807.2	1,666.8	1,533.5
Poland.....	6,449	6,716	6,832	6,672	698.3	837.7	774.3	760.6
Yugoslavia.....	597	662	704	618	34.0	48.3	73.0	54.7
Other Europe.....	4,912	4,739	4,880	* 4,880	540.9	594.1	592.6	* 589.6
Total Europe 4/...	23,145	23,020	22,934	22,444	2,938.9	3,287.3	3,106.7	2,938.4
Asia:								
Japan.....	491	514	517	511	55.7	60.6	74.6	75.0
South America:								
Argentina.....	503	542	545	483	29.4	34.1	28.9	30.3
Brazil.....	391	458	444	444	17.0	22.1	22.0	22.0
Venezuela.....	10	17	33	33	.6	1.4	2.3	2.5
Grand Total.....	26,458	26,360	26,279	25,789	3,306.3	3,697.8	3,524.3	3,374.8

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Belgium only.

4/ Excluding USSR.

\* Estimated

Per-acre yields of potatoes are steadily increasing in most important producing countries. Trends in recent years have been toward steadily increasing production while acreage has decreased even more consistently. Exceptions to the increasing production trend have been attributable to adverse weather.

North America: North American crops are up 16.8 million cwt. over 1957 led by an 8 percent increase in the United States. All countries are up except Canada where production is down 11 percent.

Europe: Early estimates for the 1958 crop indicated increased production in all countries. However, excessive rain late in the season damaged crops in Ireland, England, Northern France, and Belgium.

In Europe, potatoes are generally stored in pits, and storage losses are usually heavy. This year, with potatoes containing high moisture, losses are expected to be substantial. In many countries of northern Europe only a small proportion of the total crop is used for human consumption. Major effect of the reduced crop will be smaller supplies for starch and livestock feed.

Other areas: There are no significant changes in production in Asia or South America.

#### WORLD 1958-59 HOPS CROP SETS RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the world's 1958-59 hops crop at a record 167 million pounds. The estimate includes crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in the later months of 1958 and in the Southern Hemisphere in the early months of 1959. This quantity represents the harvest in the countries which before World War II accounted for over 90 percent of the world's total.

The 1958-59 estimate exceeds the previous record of 154.5 million pounds, in 1951-52, by 13 million pounds, or 8.5 percent. It is 20.6 million pounds, or 14.2 percent, larger than the 1957-58 crop, and 39.8 million pounds, or 31.2 percent, larger than the 1956-57 crop. It is 28.7 percent above the prewar 5-year average and 16.2 percent above the average of 1950-54.

Estimated production increased or will increase over 1957-58 in all but a few countries, especially in the United States, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Japan. Increases range from 331,000 pounds for Yugoslavia to 7,476,000 pounds for the United States. Percentages increases range from 5.7 for Yugoslavia to 38.9 for France.

HOPS: World average and annual production during stated periods <sup>1/</sup>

Country	1934-38 <sup>2/</sup>	1950-54	1956	1957	1958
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
<b>Northern Hemisphere:</b>					
United States .....	38,977	53,627	38,383	40,135	3/47,611
Canada .....	1,612	1,928	1,445	1,301	4/ 1,400
United Kingdom .....	28,023	33,400	20,627	29,979	5/33,312
Czechoslovakia .....	20,167	10,976	10,786	10,627	4/13,779
Germany, West .....	6/ 20,033	28,749	31,027	32,215	5/36,596
Germany, East .....		7/ :4/	697 :4/	1,102 :4/	1,000
France .....	4,936	4,442	3,704	3,571	5/ 4,960
Belgium .....	2,659	2,324	1,819	2,745	4/ 3,307
Spain .....	7/	7/ :5/	651 :5/	772 :4/	800
Poland .....	3,907	7/ :4/	1,409 :4/	3,183 :4/	3,000
Yugoslavia .....	3,977	2,874	5,137	5,842	3/ 6,173
U.S.S.R. .....	2,205	7/ :4/	6,465 :4/	8,818 :4/	8,037
Other Europe <sup>8/</sup> .....	296	7/ :4/	127 :4/	132 :5/	132
Japan .....	144	1,235	1,769	1,815	5/ 2,205
Total of figures shown .....	126,936	139,555	124,046	142,237	162,312
	: 1935-39	: 1951-55	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
<b>Southern Hemisphere:</b>					
Australia .....	2,304	3,066	2,826	5/ 3,520	4/ 3,700
New Zealand .....	875	1,002	1,004	5/ 885	4/ 1,000
Union of South Africa ..	7/	344	182	154	4/ 185
Argentina .....	7/	149	192	245	4/ 300
Total of figures shown .....	3,179	4,561	4,204	4,804	5,185
World total of figures shown .....	130,115	144,116	127,604	147,041	167,497

<sup>1/</sup> Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the fall of each year indicated are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. <sup>2/</sup> From International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Vol. I. Agricultural Production, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 1947. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Unofficial estimate.

<sup>5/</sup> Official estimate. <sup>6/</sup> Applies to prewar Germany. <sup>7/</sup> Not available.

<sup>8/</sup> The 1934-38 figure is the average for the combined production of Austria, Hungary and Rumania; the annual figures represent total production for 1956 in Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, for 1957 in Austria and Switzerland, and for 1958 in Austria only.

The great increase in world hops production in 1958-59 is largely due to acreage expansion in nearly all important producing countries. An 18-percent increase over 1957-58 in hops acreage in the United States (to 33,600 acres) more than offset a small decline in per-acre yield. In Yugoslavia, the yield declined 13 percent, but the hops area rose 23 percent. In the United Kingdom and France, both area and yields were above 1957-58. Acreage in hops also significantly increased in West Germany, Belgium, Japan and other countries. Some countries, including Japan, also had more favorable weather in 1958-59.

The expansion in hops area in the important producing countries has been in response to generally rising hops prices, which, in turn, have been the result of a growing general scarcity of hops. Owing to increasing population, world beer consumption and production have been expanding in recent years and, despite a gradual general decline in the amount of hops used per barrel of beer, hops supplies have not equalled requirements.

#### SHORT EUROPEAN BEAN CROPS OFFSET BY LARGE NORTH AMERICAN HARVEST

Production of dry edible beans in the United States and 27 foreign countries is estimated at 92 million 100-pound bags in 1958, or about 5 percent above the 88 million a year earlier. Possibly 35 to 40 million additional bags have been produced in countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Far East countries other than Japan. They are excluded from this report because of inadequate data. Total world production usually is near 130 million bags.

Even though overall production is up this year, it is down in some important areas, including both Eastern and Western Europe -- major importers and exporters of white beans.

Western Europe: The 1958 crop is smaller than last year's in 6 of the 10 reporting countries of Western Europe, and the aggregate crop is down from last year by 860,000 bags, or 6 percent. A survey of the European market in mid-1958 indicated low carryover stocks of white beans into the current marketing season. The low stocks were evidenced by high white bean prices late in the season. Prices of Chilean Arroz beans rose from \$7.90 per cwt., c.i.f. London, in January 1958 to \$10.00 in July, August, and September of 1958. Japanese Otinashi were quoted as high as \$11.25 in London in early November 1958.

Eastern Europe: Although official 1958 production figures are not available, Eastern Europe's crops are known to have suffered from drought. The 30-percent decline reported from Yugoslavia and other factors indicate that other producing countries in that general area were also affected. Traders have stated that exports from Eastern Europe may be 30 percent less this year than was expected earlier in the season. Eastern Europe has been a major source of beans for Western Europe the past 2 years as well as before World War II.

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: Imports of 15 Western European Countries from Eastern Europe and Africa, average 1935-39, annual 1948-57

Calendar years	Africa	Eastern Europe
	1,000 <u>100-lb. bags</u>	1,000 <u>100-lb. bags</u>
Average:		
1935-39.....	420	1,622
1948.....	2,033	233
1949.....	619	593
1950.....	636	260
1951.....	500	49
1952.....	865	23
1953.....	675	0
1954.....	743	0
1955.....	810	361
1956.....	688	788
1957.....	581	1,037

Africa: There are no official estimates of 1958 bean production in Africa but some European importers reported in mid-1958 that Africa's bean harvest was not good. This is corroborated by scattered reports from elsewhere.

Angola's January-February harvest was short and the larger May-June harvest was also expected to be short (see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFV 1-58). Wet weather and development of anthracnose are said to have severely damaged Tanganyika's crop.

In early November, a foreign newspaper commented that Ethiopian white beans were not being bought in Europe because of their high price in the Ethiopian domestic market, reflecting a shorter than normal supply there.

North and Central America: Production was up in 7 of the 10 countries in North and Central America, including the United States and Mexico, the two largest producers. The large U.S. crop assures an adequate export supply, and Mexico's good harvest foreshadows smaller exports of U.S. pinto beans to that country in 1959. Mexico estimates its import needs in 1959 at about one-third of the 650,000 bags imported in 1958. Production is still low in Cuba, however, suggesting a good import demand for U. S. beans usable in that market.

Import demand for U. S. beans in Western Europe should be strengthened because of that area's low carryover stocks, its reduced 1958 production, and because of smaller export supplies in such exporting areas as Eastern Europe and Africa.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage and production 1/ in specified countries  
average 1950-54 annual 1956, 1957, 1958

Continent and country	Acreage			Production		
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	Average 1950-54	1956	1957
	acres	acres	acres	bags	bags	bags
North America:						
Canada	67	66	62	735	688	656
Costa Rica	86	108	108	247	360	330
Mexico	2,463	3,319	3,163	5,841	9,524	6,834
Nicaragua	84	177	194	507	862	690
Panama	54	66	65	138	171	125
United States	1,416	1,409	1,363	15,886	17,114	15,771
Cuba	95	124	128	670	661	375
Dominican Republic	40	40	40	489	474	475
El Salvador	87	81	83	670	507	532
Guatemala	120	128	190	540	660	597
Total	4,512	5,518	5,396	25,723	31,021	26,385
Europe:						
Austria	3	2	2	111	36	35
Belgium	1	1	1	26	24	27
France	351	326	325	2,055	2,657	2,429
West Germany	4	4	4	77	71	54
Greece	143	150	150	801	1,027	918
Italy	1,130	1,048	1,017	3,153	3,342	3,355
Netherlands	12	11	10	243	175	160
Portugal	866	873	825	1,170	1,046	1,113
Spain	432	249	250	1,720	2,315	2,426
Yugoslavia	65	75	76	2,543	3,704	3,968
Total	3,007	2,739	2,660	2,700	11,899	14,397
South America:						
Argentina	72	61	60	559	450	542
Brazil	4,778	5,480	5,741	28,961	32,295	34,877
Chile	190	218	223	1,536	1,802	1,947
Colombia	217	300	300	1,213	1,521	1,213
Total	5,257	6,059	6,324	5,646	32,269	36,068
Asia:						
Japan	384	582	582	3,348	4,079	5,509
Turkey	215	262	235	2,166	2,866	2,535
Syria	4	4	4	25	20	20
Lebanon	20	20	20	115	106	100
Total	623	868	841	918	5,654	7,071
Total 28 countries	13,399	15,184	15,221	14,855	75,545	88,557
1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.						

Prepared and estimated on the basis of Official Statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research and other information.

WORLD CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN;  
1959 PROSPECTS MORE FAVORABLE

World production of castor beans in 1958 is estimated at almost 528,000 short tons, down 6 percent from the relatively large outturn of 1957 but slightly larger than the 1950-54 average. The outlook for 1959 appears more favorable, with indications of possible increases in India and Brazil, the major producing countries and continued expansion of some smaller producing countries.

The estimated 31,000-ton decline in 1958 from the previous year is due primarily to smaller, drought-reduced crops in Brazil and India. The smaller outturn in these 2 countries was only partially offset by increases in the United States, Ecuador, Mexico and other relatively small producers. Brazil and India normally account for 60 to 65 percent of world output and about two-thirds of world trade in castor beans and oil.

With the expansion in the United States and Mexico, North American production more than doubled that of the previous year. On the basis of trade estimates, the 1958 castor bean crop in the United States probably totaled around 30,000 tons, 3 times the volume in 1957. A crop of this size, if all crushed, should yield around 13,500 tons of oil or about one-fifth of domestic requirements. Practically all of the beans are grown under irrigation, with California accounting for nearly two-thirds of the U. S. output. The sharp increase mainly reflects the availability of harvesters along with improved varieties of castor beans. The average yield per acre in 1958 is placed at 2,075 pounds compared with 1,680 a year earlier. The United States is the world's leading importer and consumer of castor beans and oil.

Mexico's 1958 crop is substantially larger than last year's, apparently because acreage increased one-fourth. Forecasts for 1959 production are for increases in castor beans as well as all other oilseed crops.

South American castor bean production dropped an estimated 9 percent from last year as a result of the sharp decline in Brazil. Production in Brazil was set back by drought in the Northeastern states. Unofficial estimates place the 1958 crop at about 190,000 tons, compared with the official estimate for 1957 of 213,000 tons. (Trade sources estimate 1957 production at about 25<sup>4</sup>,000 tons). Indications as of late October were that production in 1959 would increase significantly. Unofficially, the crop was forecast at around 250,000 tons. However, trade sources in Brazil indicate that farmers in Bahia and Sao Paulo, the major producing states, are not enthusiastic about planting castor beans for the next crop because of the lower price structure. (The height of the planting season is from November through December).

Castor bean exports from Brazil during the first half of 1958 were double the tonnage shipped in the comparable period of 1957 while oil exports were up 50 percent. Roughly half of Brazil's castor bean exports and 60 to 70 percent of the oil exports went to the United States.

CASTOR BEANS: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Continent and country	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
			Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:							
Mexico.....	2,770	2,976	3,330	3,045	3,085	5,500	7,700
United States 2/.....	---:3/	13,449	5,400:4/	1,700:4/	1,880:4/	10,160:4/	30,000
Haiti 5/.....	3/ 700	3,999	2,704	2,101	2,639	2,509	---
Estimated total 6/.....	3,705	21,120	12,105	7,350	8,045	18,500	40,535
South America:							
Argentina.....	8,800	3,229	5,110	2,730	---	---	---
Brazil.....	147,995	187,414	187,255	180,775	177,000	213,000	190,000
Colombia.....	3/ 785	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador.....	3/ 7/ 29:7/	7,181	23,325	17,190	18,025	11,825	14,880
Paraguay.....	3/ 3,275:8/	1,400	8/ 887	8/ 367	8/ 576:8/	1,527	---
Estimated total 6/.....	160,885	203,525	219,875	206,160	204,700	235,450	214,480
Europe:							
Italy.....	3/ 3,790	787	520	215	165	145	---
Rumania.....	638	2,226	2,975	3,300	7,700	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	490	1,788	3,000	2,240	695	4,500	4,400
Estimated total 6/.....	7,165	7,300	8,615	7,875	12,180	15,165	15,070
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	117,745	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa:							
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	---	10,730	11,000	16,500	16,500	13,000	---
Angola 9/.....	4,525	6,486	4,318	5,909	788	3,698	---
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi 9/	6	2,291	1,670	1,220	1,262	1,720	1,760
French West Africa 7/.....	1,194	912	862	890	558	581	---
Kenya 7/.....	---	4,020	7,019	5,492	3,868	4,845	---
Madagascar.....	3,440:3/	2,670:7/	1,306:7/	1,263	7/ 987:7/	1,368	---
Mozambique 9/.....	1,750	2,950	3,920	1,950	3,490	2,049	---
Tanganyika 7/.....	3/ 9	9,986	10,762	8,814	13,454	15,561	---
Uganda 7/.....	---	9,078	8,536	3,749	2,066	1,968	---
Union of South Africa.....	---	3,330	4,000	4,200	---	14,000	---
Estimated total 6/.....	13,680	56,075	57,465	54,010	53,000	63,735	61,830
Asia:							
Iran.....	7/ 180	8,270	8,270	12,125	12,675	13,200	13,775
China, Mainland.....	10/ 26,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	11/ 127,456	120,960	115,360	138,880	138,880	138,880	108,640
Indonesia.....	7/ 6,500	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	---
Korea, South.....	3/ 12/ 1,425	1,245	1,153	1,158	1,554	1,169	---
Pakistan.....	11/	3/ 560	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand.....	---	7/ 16,090:7/	15,881:7/	14,905	26,400	35,800	---
Estimated total 6/.....	170,755	181,780	176,955	203,360	214,800	222,340	191,855
Estimated world total 6/....	473,935	518,800	507,015	494,755	496,725	559,190	527,770

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For the years shown, no commercial production other than for planting purposes except in the years beginning with 1951. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Estimate submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. 5/ Exports of castor beans beginning with 1950. Year ending September 30. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

7/ Exports of castor beans. 8/ Imports into the United States of beans and oil, bean basis. 9/ Exports of beans and oil, bean basis. 10/ Partly estimated. 11/ Figures for India include Pakistan.

12/ Includes North Korea.

Foreword

governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Castor production in Ecuador, the second largest South American producer, increased from 1957 by one-fourth.

The relatively small output in Europe, where Rumania is the major producer, probably did not change greatly in 1958. On the basis of official estimates of castor bean acreage which dropped from 497,000 acres in 1950 to 27,000 acres in the Soviet Union in 1956, production apparently is down sharply to only a fraction of prewar output.

Many countries in Africa produce relatively few castor beans. Since much of the crop is harvested from wild plants, output and exports are very responsive to changes in market prices. Production estimates for most countries are not available and output must be judged largely by exports. Castor bean production reportedly is increasing in the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa where practically all of the Union's crop is produced. The increase is due primarily to guaranteed minimum prices for the last 2 seasons and to farmei's learning that the beans will grow well with low rainfall. Unofficial estimates indicate that current production is about 15,000 tons of beans per year.

With the sharp drop in Indian production, total output in Asia is down an estimated 14 percent in 1958. India's crop is reported at 108,640 tons, one-fifth less than the stable harvests of the 3 previous years. Adverse weather accounted for the decreased acreage and production. The Government of India has a program to encourage the production of castor beans on uncultivated areas in order to expand output for export. While the program has not yet been widely adopted, it may become more popular in future years. The 1959 crop, which will be harvested early next year, is expected to approximate the annual level of 1955-57.

Castor oil exports from India (bean exports were prohibited until August 30) during January - June 1958 were less than one-third the shipments in the corresponding months last year. While the United States took 40 percent of the total castor oil exported from India in 1957, this country had not imported any Indian oil in the first 8 months of this year.

Insufficient information is available for Mainland China to estimate whether there has been any material change in production in recent years.

In Thailand production of castor beans, as well as other oilseed crops, has trended upward in recent years. With prospects for continued increases castor production in 1958 probably approximated the 36,000-ton output of 1957. Production in Iraq has averaged about 13,000 tons in recent years.

#### WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD

World production of rapeseed has been trending upward in recent years and present indications are that the 1959 crop may be slightly larger than the 4.07 million short tons produced this year. An increased output is expected in Asia--presently accounting for about three-fourths of the world's production--which will more than offset possible declines in Europe and Canada.

Although relatively unimportant in world trade, rapeseed provides about 10 percent of the world's edible oils. Also, the size of the rapeseed crop in Western Europe determines--to a limited extent--the quantities of edible oils imported into that major market each year.

World production of rapeseed in 1958 increased 3 percent from 1957 and was one-fourth greater than the 1950-54 average outturn. In spite of the upward trend in recent years, production this year was slightly below the prewar level of 4.2 million tons.

In North America rapeseed production was down slightly as a result of a small decline in the Canadian crop from the record output of 1957. A much larger area was planted this year and early indications were that the phenomenal rise in production which occurred in 1956 and 1957 would continue in 1958. However, dry weather during the growing season sharply reduced yields.

Mexico harvests approximately the same quantity of rapeseed each year, mostly from wild plants. Estimates of the U. S. rapeseed crop were not available for this summary, but conditions were favorable and the crop possibly equalled that of 1957 which was the second largest crop ever harvested.

Production of rapeseed in South America -- confined almost entirely to Chile and Argentina -- is estimated at 20,000 tons in 1958, an increase of more than 10 percent from 1957, and almost 10 times the quantity produced in 1950-54. Although no recent estimates are available for Argentina, indications are that the crop is increasing.

Earlier this year Western Europe appeared to be headed for a record rapeseed crop from the largest acreage ever planted. However, adverse weather reduced yields in the 3 major producing countries--France, Sweden, and West Germany-- resulting in a final outturn about 15 percent below 1957. French rapeseed production was reduced almost one-half from earlier estimates as a result of shattering just prior to the harvest. Sweden had severe cold weather which materially reduced yields, resulting in a crop of 120,000 tons compared with earlier forecasts of more than 200,000 tons. Rapeseed acreage in West Germany was one-fourth larger in 1958 than in the previous year, but adverse weather at harvest sharply reduced yields. The only countries showing sizable increases were Finland and Switzerland--both relatively minor producers.

No crop estimates are available for Eastern Europe, but indications are that the crop was at least equal to that of 1957.

Rapeseed production in Asia in 1958 was about 6 percent above 1957, but was almost a million tons below the prewar level. Production on the Chinese Mainland, although up some 40 percent from 1957, is around 1.3 million tons below the prewar output. Production in the other producing countries of Asia is substantially above the 1935-39 output.

Indian rapeseed (including mustard seed) production was down almost 15 percent in 1958. Dry weather early in the season sharply curtailed the area planted. Pakistan production was also reduced because of dry weather. A late cold spell reduced the Japanese rapeseed crop this year by about 10 percent.

RAPESEED: Production by specified country and estimated world total,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1954-58 1/

Countries	Average :1935-39:1950-54:	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 4/
<u>North America:</u>						
Canada.....	7.8:	14.4:	38.9:	150.2:	216.5:	211.5
Mexico.....	1.1:	6.2:	6.6:	7.9:	8.8:	8.8
United States.....	2.2:	.1:	1.8:	1.0:	4.7:	---
Total.....	1.1:	14.2:	21.1:	48.6:	160.0:	230.0:
<u>South America:</u>						
Argentina.....	37.3:	1.4:	.4:	---	---	---
Chile.....	1.0:	1.4:	.1:	.8:	13.9:	12.1:
Total.....	38.3:	2.8:	.5:	1.2:	14.3:	17.1:
<u>Europe:</u>						
Austria.....	1.8:	7.1:	7.1:	10.1:	10.4:	9.8:
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	.1:	3.2:	1.5:	1.4:	1.9:	2.1:
Denmark.....	---	14.3:	11.7:	3.2:	1.9:	2.5:
Finland.....	---	12.8:	14.8:	19.8:	10.8:	5.9:
France.....	12.5:	153.8:	96.8:	117.5:	89.1:	163.2:
Germany, West.....	3/102.4:	59.5:	16.9:	23.2:	42.8:	74.4:
Italy.....	4/ 2.2:	12.3:	8.0:	11.3:	7.1:	11.3:
Netherlands.....	4.2:	23.6:	18.3:	20.7:	28.1:	18.3:
Sweden.....	---	174.6:	171.2:	151.3:	25.9:	183.2:
Switzerland.....	---	6.3:	6.7:	---	---	5.5:
Total West Europe.....	123.2:	467.5:	353.0:	365.2:	224.0:	476.2:
Rumania.....	50.3:	7.1:	7.4:	10.7:	8.3:	---
Yugoslavia.....	12.4:	7.2:	2.9:	9.3:	5.1:	3.3:
Total East Europe (Incl: U.S.S.R. in Europe and : Asia) 5/ .....	172.6:	306.1:	285.5:	458.8:	346.4:	420.0:
Total Europe.....	295.8:	773.6:	638.5:	824.0:	570.4:	896.2:
Total Africa.....	---	20.0:	20.0:	20.0:	20.0:	20.0:
<u>Asia:</u>						
China, Mainland.....	2,620.0:4/988.0:	967.8:1,068.1:1,020.0:	970.0:	1,325.0		
India.....	1,124.7:	934.8:	961.0:1,141.3:	947.5:1,149.1:	1,013.6	
Japan.....	134.8:	240.0:	242.2:	297.1:	353.0:	315.5:
Pakistan.....	6/ :	294.8:	304.6:	356.2:	352.8:	349.4:
Turkey (Europe and Asia)....	4/.2:	3.1:	1.7:	1.9:	.9:	2.0:
Total 5/.....	3,881.0:2,462.3:2,478.7:2,868.5:2,675.9:2,787.7:	2,964.7				
Total World.....	4,216.2:3,272.9:3,158.8:3,762.3:3,440.6:3,951.0:	4,072.0				

1/ Includes mustard seed in areas where rapeseed and mustard seed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs early in the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prewar Germany. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for countries where figures are not available. 6/ Included with India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

## MANY CROPS SET NEW WORLD RECORDS FOR 1958-59

Unusually favorable weather in nearly all areas resulted in record output for many crops in 1958-59. Several important producing countries, mainly the United States, U.S.S.R. and Communist China reported total crop production considerably above previous records. Most other areas reported generally good crops with only parts of West Asia and Eastern Europe having a total crop output materially below 1957-58.

The record output of 1958-59 follows relatively good crop production in 1956-57 and 1957-58. In all 3 of these years production of several essential foods on a per-capita basis has been above both the prewar and the 1950-54 average. As a result, in spite of high world per capita consumption of foods generally large stocks of wheat, rice, and feed grains as well as of several less essential food products have accumulated and even larger stocks are likely at the end of the 1958-59 season.

While the world's population has increased nearly 30 percent since pre-war and about 10 percent since 1950-54 the production of many important crops has increased much more. Wheat production in 1958-59 was 43 percent above prewar and 25 percent above 1950-54. Increases in centrifugal sugar have been even more pronounced, amounting to 83 percent and 32 percent, respectively, above prewar and 1950-54. Soybeans have shown the greatest increase in the fats and oils category, 1958-59 output being 112 percent above pre-war and 44 percent above for 1950-54, and the output of peanuts, cottonseed, olive oil, palm oil, and palm kernels have about kept pace with the increases in population, providing liberal supplies of edible vegetable oils. Rice production has increased significantly despite the slow improvement in several Far East countries. In 1958-59 it was 27 percent above prewar and 20 percent above 1950-54.

The marked increase in wheat to 8.7 billion bushels this year, compared with the previous record of 7.8 billion in 1956-57, resulted largely from unusually high yields in the United States, U.S.S.R. and Communist China. The Western European wheat crops were slightly below the 1957 record as adverse weather during harvest reduced production and lowered the quality.

The sharp increase in rice production in 1958-59 was due largely to the record crop in Mainland China. Production in the rest of the world exceeds that of last year but may not reach the 1956-57 record. Consumption this year is not likely to increase as much as production as larger crops and foreign exchange difficulties in importing countries and the relatively low prices of other cereals may prevent any marked increase in the volume of world trade despite larger supplies in exporting countries.

World feed grain production in 1958-59 is also a new record, mainly because of an unprecedented corn crop and marked expansion in grain sorghums production in the United States. Favorable livestock feed price ratios are encouraging expansion in livestock production but world feed grain output this year is considerably in excess of probable consumption, even allowing for a relatively high level of world trade.

## World Production of Selected Crops, Averages 1935-39, 1950-54, Annual 1956/57-58/59

Crop	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956-57	1957-58	Forecast 1958-59
Wheat	Mil. bu.	6,102	6,970	7,790	7,640	8,710
Rye	Mil. bu.	1,732	1,455	1,405	1,415	1,470
Rice, rough	Mil. cwt.	3,706	3,940	4,397	4,248	4,712
Sugar, centrifugal	Mil. s.t.	28.5	39.1	45.8	49.7	52.2
Sugar, noncentrifugal	Mil. s.t.	6.2	6.9	7.9	7.7	7.7
Corn	Mil. bu.	4,775	5,650	6,570	6,550	7,100
Oats	Mil. bu.	4,364	4,155	4,255	3,995	4,160
Barley	Mil. bu.	2,377	2,690	3,370	3,155	3,230
Dry beans	Mil. cwt.	60.9	75.5	88.5	87.6	92.2
Potatoes 1/	Mil. cwt.	3,282	3,306	3,698	3,524	3,375
Apples and pears 2/	Mil. bu.	579	478	515	367	565
Fruits, citrus	Mil. s.t.	9.8	14.7	15.1	14.7	15.2
Flaxseed	Mil. bu.	135	121	168	127	140
Soybeans	Mil. bu.	464	682	849	877	984
Peanuts	Mil. s.t.	9.6	11.6	14.0	14.7	15.5
Cottonseed	Mil. s.t.	15.3	17.9	20.0	19.9	20.8
Olive oil	Thou. s.t.	975	1,079	1,178	1,201	1,095
Palm oil	Thou. s.t.	1,090	1,280	1,380	1,375	1,395
Palm kernel oil	Thou. s.t.	400	440	480	440	455
Coconut oil	Thou. s.t.	2,135	2,085	2,400	2,375	2,150
Sesame seed	Thou. s.t.	1,793	1,930	1,565	1,515	1,540
Castor beans	Thou. s.t.	474	519	497	559	528
Sunflower seed	Thou. s.t.	2,785	3,940	5,995	5,150	5,975
Rapeseed	Thou. s.t.	4,216	3,260	3,430	3,935	4,170
Cotton	Mil. bales	31.7	37.2	41.3	40.2	42.3
Tobacco	Mil. lbs.	6,619	7,811	8,678	8,608	8,263
Jute	Mil. lbs.	3,422	3,885	4,619	4,245	4,430
Sisal	Mil. lbs.	507	816	1,118	1,123	1,125
Henequen	Mil. lbs.	247	254	275	273	273
Abaca	Mil. lbs.	387	280	290	281	230
Hops	Mil. lbs.	130	144	128	147	167
Coffee	Mil. 60-kg.bg	41.6	41.0	45.2	53.4	59.2
Tea	Mil. lbs.	994	1,318	1,524	1,567	1,612
Cacao	Mil. lbs.	1,581	1,667	2,020	1,748	1,898
		:	:	:	:	:

NOTE: For fats, oils, and oilseeds, tobacco, and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown. For other crops, harvests in Northern Hemisphere in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

1/ 30 countries.

2/ Dessert and cooking in 20 countries.

Both production and consumption of centrifugal sugar are increasing on a per capita basis, and despite an 83 percent increase in production in comparison with prewar, sugar supplies are not burdensome and prices are rising.

Coffee production also has expanded rapidly in the past 2 years due largely to favorable crop conditions in Brazil. Large stocks are accumulating in exporting countries. Tea production has increased more slowly but was at record levels in 1958. Cacao production also expanded in 1957-58 and 1958-59 but did not reach the record 1956-57 output.

Deciduous fruit production in 1958 was up sharply from 1957 because of record crops in Europe. Citrus crops are larger than last year in Mediterranean countries, and some increase in production is also expected in the United States. World supplies of dried fruits, however, are much below average this season, mainly because of unusually small packs in the United States.

Production of major industrial crops, (industrial oils, fibers, tobacco, and hops) have not shown as large percentage increases as the main food and feed crops in recent years. Industrial vegetable oil production, estimated at 1.5 billion pounds for 1958 is about 5 percent below prewar and only 2 percent above the 1950-54 average. However, it is expected to increase appreciably in 1959 because of the sharp increase in 1958-59 flaxseed production, mainly in the United States.

The expansion in cotton production since prewar has about kept pace with the increases in population and while the 1958-59 crop was 2.1 million bales above a year earlier it was still below the record output of 1955-56. Hops production has increased sharply in the past 2 years in response to rapid price rises, but supplies are still short and prices are above the average of recent years.

Tobacco was the only major crop to show a significant decline from 1957 to 1958. World output in 1958, at 8.3 billion pounds, was 4 percent below a year earlier and 5 percent below the record harvest of 1956-57. Production of flue-cured, and other light air cured tobacco in 1958 was slightly above production in 1957 but oriental and semi-oriental types declined nearly 15 percent from the record 1957 crop and there were moderate declines in other types.

#### MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION AGAIN TO EXCEED 1 MILLION TONS

Mediterranean Basin production of olive oil for the third consecutive season is expected to exceed 1 million short tons <sup>1/</sup>. While the forecast for 1958-59 represents a decline of 8 percent from 1957-58, the quantity exceeds the 4-year 1954-57 average by almost 3 percent and the 5-year 1935-39 average by almost 12 percent. The 1.2 million tons estimated for 1957-58 is a revision upward of 9 percent from the previous estimate of April 17, 1958.

<sup>1/</sup> More than 95 percent of the world's olive oil is produced in the Mediterranean Basin. The olive oil production and trade discussed cover all production from crushing, including non-commercial output, but not surplus or foots oil extracted from olive residue by solvent methods.

European olive oil production is forecast at 777,000 short tons, about 24 percent less than the current estimate for 1957-58. European output for last year is revised to 1,025,500 tons, or 12 percent higher than the last estimate for 1957-58, primarily because of the sizable revision in Italy's production figure.

With respect to 1958-59, the downturn in European production was expected as a normal yield fluctuation in the biennial cycle for olive trees. However, the biennial decline was accentuated by adverse weather reported for Europe chiefly after August of this year. The drop in European output will be partially offset by the expected rise in olive oil yields for Africa and the Middle East, which areas are enjoying a good year as opposed to the off-year in Europe.

The sizable Mediterranean Basin olive oil output, with enlarged carryovers in Europe, point to a total olive oil supply this season which equals that of 1957-58. On the other hand, unlike the situation in 1957-58, a larger quantity of olive oil this season is in Tunisia and Morocco. These net exporters have provided a buffer against sizable surpluses through bilateral trade agreements concluded during the last year with almost every non-producing country of Europe, including Eastern Europe, and with the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. In most cases, olive oil is listed in the agreements among the commodities to be exported from Tunisia and Morocco. If these agreements are effective in moving olive oil during 1958-59, net exports from North Africa will increase, while Italy, Portugal and Greece reduce their olive oil inventories during a short crop year.

The disastrous results of the heavy freeze of 1956 are still having an adverse effect on the olive oil production of France. Some recovery of existing trees is indicated by the latest estimates of 5,000 tons for 1957-58 and 6,000 tons for 1958-59. However, despite the current government subsidy for replanting, it is estimated that the total number of olive trees in France will never again reach the total 11 million planted prior to the freeze.

The olive oil outturn of Greece is forecast at 117,000 short tons, or 35 percent below 1957-58. The smaller crop this year is attributed basically to the biennial production cycle of the olive tree. However, limited rainfall during 1958, with high summer temperatures, also affected the crop. The quality of 1958-59 olive oil appears to be good since very limited dacus fly attacks have been reported and no other factors influenced quality except on the island of Corfu where the scale insect Saessetia oleae caused damage.

The output of Italy for 1958-59 is estimated at 220,000 short tons, or 37 percent under the estimated 350,000 tons for 1957-58. Last year's production indicates that Italy's olive trees have recovered from the frost damage of a few years ago. The decline this season reflects largely the "off-year" cycle, although pre-harvest dropping of olives has been reported in some areas, as well as olive fly damage. Estimates for 1958-59 have been as low as 165,000 tons and as high as 250,000 tons since September.

OLIVE OIL<sup>1/</sup>: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production,  
averages 1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1953/54, and 1954/55-1957/58;  
annual 1955/56-1958/59

Country	5 yr. average :			4 yr. average :			Annual			
	1935/36-1939/40:1950/51-1953/54:1954/55-1957/58:	1955/56 :	1956/57 :	1957/58 :	1958/59 :	1959/2/	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>Europe:</b>										
France.....	8.0	10.3	6.1	7.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Greece.....	131.5	112.3	144.8	115.0	158.5	180.5	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0
Italy.....	256.0	297.5	263.9	200.0	190.5	350.0	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.0
Portugal.....	64.0	88.2	85.6	75.0	102.5	110.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Spain.....	357.4	393.0	355.0	290.0	420.0	375.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0
Yugoslavia.....	3/ 5.9	10.9	4.8	7	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total.....	822.8	903.2	860.2	687.7	879.2	1,025.5	777.0	777.0	777.0	777.0
<b>Middle East:</b>										
Israel.....	4/ 7.0	1.4	2.5	6	4.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Syria.....	12.5	5.6	5.2	4.4	8.2	4.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Lebanon.....	(	8.3	7.6	3.8	15.0	3.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Turkey.....	14.0	47.5	61.4	38.3	84.5	37.4	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
Total.....	63.5	62.8	76.7	47.1	112.2	46.1	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
<b>Africa:</b>										
Algeria.....	20.0	26.4	26.5	20.0	29.0	25.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Morocco <sup>2/</sup> .....	10.3	18.0	22.8	15.0	38.0	10.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Tunisia.....	49.3	55.6	57.9	24.0	100.0	49.5	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0
Libya.....	2.6	6.4	7.8	3.7	3.0	22.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total.....	82.2	106.4	115.0	62.7	170.0	106.5	199.5	199.5	199.5	199.5
Total Mediterranean.....	968.5	1,072.4	1,051.9	797.5	1,161.4	1,178.1	1,080.2	1,080.2	1,080.2	1,080.2

<sup>1/</sup> Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning October of year shown; excludes oil extracted from residue.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Average of less than 5 years. <sup>4/</sup> Territory formerly known as Palestine. <sup>5/</sup> Figures refer only to territory formerly known as French Morocco.

Olive oil output in Portugal for 1958-59 is estimated to be one-fourth below 1957-58. Dry weather, the dacus fly and other adverse conditions, principally in the south, are reported to have caused many olives to fall prematurely. Production estimates in the last month have ranged between 60,000 and 100,000 tons.

In Spain the crop is reported down for the second consecutive year. A cold wave in April was followed by summer drought and dropping of olives in all areas. Dacus fly damage is reported as moderate and the quality of olive oil being produced is expected to be good.

The Middle East olive oil producers are experiencing an up-year in the biennial cycle of yield fluctuation and production estimates for 1958-59 exceed those for 1957-58 for each producer. In the case of Turkey, the biennial increase of production this season was limited somewhat by weather, and improper orchard management. The up-year is evident also for Africa in each producing country other than Libya. This latter country has had a severe drought since March and serious losses to the current crop have been reported. At the same time Tunisia has reported a record crop with estimates being as high as 145,000 short tons for 1958-59. It is believed that Tunisia will have available for export 95,000 tons after supplying domestic requirements.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attachés and other U. S. Representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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